

Pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs bring this claim as a putative class action on behalf of themselves and the Missouri Rule 23 Class and Illinois Rule 23 Class defined below.

4. Defendant misclassified Plaintiffs and other similarly situated installation technicians as “independent contractors” and failed to pay them one and one-half (1.5) times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked over forty (40) in a workweek.

THE PARTIES

5. Plaintiff Clinton Jackson resides in Collinsville, Illinois. He worked for Defendant as an installation technician from approximately October 2016 to January 2018. Plaintiff first worked for Defendant out of its Bellville, Illinois office and then later out of its St. Charles, Missouri.

6. Plaintiff James Thomas resides in Waverly, Kansas. He worked for Defendant as an installation technician from approximately May 2017 to April 2018. Plaintiff first worked for Defendant out of its Bellville, Illinois office and then later out of its St. Charles, Missouri.

7. Synergies3 is a Texas limited liability company, registered to conduct business in Missouri and Illinois and other states across the country.

8. Synergies3 is a satellite installation provider for AT&T (DirecTV). It provides satellite installation services to AT&T customers across the United States.

9. Synergies3 is or has been an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods or services for commerce within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 203(s)(1), and, upon information and belief, has had an annual gross volume of sales made or business done of not less than \$500,000 at all relevant times.

10. Defendant has a practice of unlawfully and improperly classifying its installation technicians, including Plaintiffs and those similarly situated, as “independent contractors.”

11. Defendants maintained a practice of paying its installation technicians, including Plaintiffs, the FLSA Collective, the Missouri Rule 23 class and the Illinois Rule 23 class by piece rate and not paying them proper overtime compensation. Plaintiffs, and other installation technicians, were under Defendant’s direction and control and were all subject to the same unlawful pay practice.

JURISDICTION & VENUE

12. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331, because Plaintiffs’ claims arise under the FLSA. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the Missouri and Illinois state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367 because Plaintiffs’ state and federal claims derive from a common nucleus of operative fact, and are so related that they form part of the same case or controversy.

13. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims occurred in this District.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

14. Plaintiffs, the FLSA Collective, the Missouri Rule 23 Class and the Illinois Rule 23 Class worked for Defendant as installation technicians.

15. Plaintiffs and those similarly situated were paid on piece-rate or per job basis.

16. Defendant’s piece-rate or per job compensation plan did not properly pay Plaintiffs and the similarly situated installation technicians overtime pay for the overtime hours they worked.

17. Defendant unlawfully classified Plaintiffs, the FLSA Collective, the Missouri Rule 23 Class and the Illinois Rule 23 Class as an “independent contractors” to avoid its obligations to pay overtime wages under federal and state law. Defendant also utilized its “independent contractor” misclassification scheme to improperly reap other benefits, including reducing its tax liability, avoiding workers’ compensation, and passing operating costs on to its workforce.

18. Despite classifying Plaintiffs and those similarly situated as “independent contractors,” Defendant’s installation technicians were and are, in fact, employees under federal and state law.

19. At all relevant times, Defendant is, and has been, an “employer” of Plaintiffs and those similarly situated within the meaning of the federal and state law.

20. Plaintiffs, FLSA Collective, the Missouri Rule 23 Class and the Illinois Rule 23 Class worked for Defendant on a full-time and continuing basis. Plaintiffs and those similarly situated did not sell or advertise their services to the general public, or work for any other company other than Defendant.

21. Plaintiffs and those similarly situated were also subject to Defendant’s direction and control regarding the manner in which they performed their work. For instance:

- a. Defendant required its installation technicians to follow Defendant’s instructions, processes, and policies regarding the methods by which their work was to be completed.
- b. Defendant supervised Plaintiffs’ and the similarly situated installation technicians’ work.

- c. Defendant required Plaintiffs and the similarly situated installation technicians to use specific applications on their personal mobile phones and/or tablets to open and close work orders, and to track the work they completed each day.
 - d. Defendant determined and set Plaintiffs' and the similarly situated installation technicians' schedules.
 - e. Defendant's installation technicians did not generate their own business. Rather, the customers for whom they provided installation services for, were contracted through Defendant and/or Defendant's customers.
 - f. Defendant determined Plaintiffs and the similarly situated installation technicians' pay by setting the non-negotiable rates included in its piece-rate compensation structure.
 - g. Defendant required Plaintiffs and similarly situated installation technicians to attend meetings to discuss job performance and details and specifications related to the work to be completed for Defendant's customers.
 - h. Defendant required installation technicians to obtain specific certifications in order to perform work for Defendant.
 - i. Defendant required installation technicians to communicate any changes in their work schedule and/or hours to Defendant, in advance of the changes.
 - j. Defendant had the ability to discipline its installation technicians if they did not follow Defendant's standards, policies and / or procedures.
22. Defendant has suffered and permitted Plaintiffs to regularly work more than forty (40) hours a week without overtime compensation.

23. For example, during the workweek ending August 17, 2017, Plaintiff Jackson estimates that he worked approximately 60 hours without receiving any overtime pay.

24. During the workweek ending August 17, 2017, Plaintiff Thomas estimates that he worked approximately 60 hours without receiving any overtime pay.

25. Defendant has also suffered and permitted other similarly situated installation technicians to regularly work more than forty (40) hours without overtime compensation.

26. Defendant knowingly, willfully, or in reckless disregard of the law, maintained an illegal practice of failing to pay Plaintiffs, FLSA Collective, the Missouri Rule 23 Class and the Illinois Rule 23 Class proper overtime compensation for all hours worked over forty (40).

27. Plaintiffs complained to Defendant about its improper classification of installation technicians as “independent contractors.” Defendant informed Plaintiffs that it was planning to reclassify Plaintiffs and other installation technicians to W-2 employees, and that it would start paying them an overtime premium for their overtime hours. Despite these representations, Defendant did not follow through on the reclassification and, as a result, continued to deny Plaintiffs and other installation technicians proper overtime wages.

28. Defendant did not keep accurate or complete records of the hours Plaintiffs and other similarly situated installation technicians worked.

COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS

29. Pursuant to FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), Plaintiffs’ consent forms are attached as **Exhibit A**. The consent form of an opt-in Plaintiff is attached as **Exhibit B**. As this case proceeds, it is likely other individuals will join this case as opt-in Plaintiffs.

30. Pursuant to the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), Plaintiffs seek to certify the following FLSA Collective:

All installation technicians who worked for Defendant and were classified as “independent contractors” at any time within three years prior to the filing of the Complaint (the “FLSA Collective”) to the date of final judgment.

31. Upon information and belief, Defendant knew that Plaintiffs and the FLSA Collective performed work that required overtime pay. Defendant operated under a scheme to deprive these workers of overtime compensation by misclassifying them as independent contractors and failing to properly compensate them for their overtime hours worked.

32. Defendant is liable under the FLSA for failing to properly compensate Plaintiffs and the FLSA Collective, and as such, notice should be sent to the FLSA Collective. There are numerous similarly situated current and former installation technicians who have been denied overtime pay by Defendant in violation of the FLSA who would benefit from the issuance of court-supervised notice of this lawsuit and the opportunity to join. Those similarly situated installation technicians are known to Defendant and should be readily identifiable through Defendant’s records.

MISSOURI RULE 23 CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

33. The class of similarly situated workers sought to be certified under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b) as a class action under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 is defined as:

All installation technicians who worked for Defendant in Missouri and were classified as “independent contractors” at any time within two years prior to the filing of the Complaint (the “Missouri Rule 23 Class”) to the date of final judgment.

34. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b), Plaintiffs bring Count II on behalf of themselves and on behalf of the Missouri Rule 23 Class for violations of the overtime provisions of the Missouri Minimum Wage Law, R.S. Mo. §§ 290.500(3) & (4); R.S. Mo. § 290.505.1.

35. The persons in the Missouri Rule 23 Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. While the precise number of class members has not been determined at this time, on information and belief, at least 50 individuals worked as installation technicians for Defendant during the applicable statute of limitations period. Plaintiffs and the proposed Missouri Rule 23 Class have been equally affected by Defendant's violations of law.

36. There are questions of law and fact common to the proposed Missouri Rule 23 Class that predominate over questions solely affecting individual members of the proposed Missouri Rule 23 Class, including but not limited to the following:

- a. Whether Defendant misclassified Plaintiffs and the Missouri Rule 23 Class as "independent contractors";
- b. Whether Defendant violated Missouri law for failure to pay all overtime wages due and owing;
- c. The proper measure and calculation of damages; and
- d. Whether Defendant failed to keep accurate record of the hours Plaintiffs and the similarly situated installation technicians worked.

37. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of those members of the Missouri Rule 23 Class. Plaintiffs, like other members of the proposed Missouri Rule 23 Class, were subject to Defendant's practices and policies described in this Complaint. Further, Plaintiffs' job duties are typical of the Missouri Rule 23 Class, as all class members are or were installation technicians.

38. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the proposed Missouri Rule 23 Class and have retained counsel experienced in complex wage and hour class and collective action litigation.

39. This action is properly maintainable as a class action under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3) because questions of law or fact predominate over questions affecting individual class members, and a class action is superior to other methods in order to ensure a fair and efficient

adjudication of this controversy because, in the context of wage and hour litigation, individual plaintiffs often lack the financial resources to vigorously prosecute separate lawsuits in federal court against large corporate defendants. Class litigation is also superior because it will preclude the need for unduly duplicative litigation resulting in inconsistent judgments pertaining to Defendant's policies and practices. There do not appear to be any difficulties in managing this class action.

40. Plaintiffs intend to send notice to all members of the proposed Missouri Rule 23 Class to the extent required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 23.

ILLINOIS RULE 23 CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

41. The class of similarly situated workers sought to be certified under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b) as a class action under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 is defined as:

All installation technicians who worked for Defendant in Illinois and were classified as "independent contractors" at any time within three years prior to the filing of the Complaint (the "Illinois Rule 23 Class") to the date of final judgment.

42. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b), Plaintiffs bring Count III on behalf of themselves and on behalf of the Illinois Rule 23 Class for violations of the overtime provisions of the Illinois Minimum Wage Law, 820 ILCS § 105/3(c) & (d); 820 ILCS § 105/4a.

43. The persons in the Illinois Rule 23 Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. While the precise number of class members has not been determined at this time, on information and belief, at least 50 individuals worked as installation technicians for Defendant during the applicable statute of limitations period. Plaintiffs and the proposed Illinois Rule 23 Class have been equally affected by Defendant's violations of law.

44. There are questions of law and fact common to the proposed Illinois Rule 23 Class that predominate over questions solely affecting individual members of the proposed Illinois Rule 23 Class, including but not limited to the following:

- a. Whether Defendant misclassified Plaintiffs and the Illinois Rule 23 Class as “independent contractors”;
- b. Whether Defendant violated Illinois law for failure to pay all overtime wages due and owing;
- c. The proper measure and calculation of damages; and
- d. Whether Defendant failed to keep accurate record of the hours Plaintiffs and the similarly situated installation technicians worked.

45. Plaintiffs’ claims are typical of those members of the Illinois Rule 23 Class. Plaintiffs, like other members of the proposed Illinois Rule 23 Class, were subject to Defendant’s practices and policies described in this Complaint. Further, Plaintiffs’ job duties are typical of the Illinois Rule 23 Class, as all class members are or were installation technicians.

46. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the proposed Illinois Rule 23 Class and have retained counsel experienced in complex wage and hour class and collective action litigation.

47. This action is properly maintainable as a class action under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3) because questions of law or fact predominate over questions affecting individual class members, and a class action is superior to other methods in order to ensure a fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because, in the context of wage and hour litigation, individual plaintiffs often lack the financial resources to vigorously prosecute separate lawsuits in federal court against large corporate defendants. Class litigation is also superior because it will preclude the need for unduly duplicative litigation resulting in inconsistent judgments pertaining to

Defendant's policies and practices. There do not appear to be any difficulties in managing this class action.

48. Plaintiffs intend to send notice to all members of the proposed Illinois Rule 23 Class to the extent required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 23.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I – OVERTIME WAGES **FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT – 29 U.S.C. § 201, *et seq.*** *On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the FLSA Collective*

49. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all allegations in all preceding paragraphs.

50. The FLSA requires employers to pay non-exempt employees overtime compensation at a rate of one and one-half (1.5) times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked over forty (40) in a workweek. *See* 29 U.S.C. § 207.

51. Plaintiffs and the proposed FLSA Collective were or are employees of Defendant within the meaning of the FLSA.

52. Defendant is or was the employer of Plaintiffs and the proposed FLSA Collective within the meaning of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d).

53. As a result of its unlawful classification of Plaintiffs and FLSA Collective as “independent contractors,” and its failure to pay them the overtime compensation required by law, Defendant has violated the provisions of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §§ 207 and 215(a)(2).

54. Defendant suffered and permitted Plaintiffs and those similarly situated to routinely work more than forty (40) hours in a workweek without proper overtime compensation as required by the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.*, and its implementing regulations.

55. Defendant's failure to comply with the FLSA overtime protections caused Plaintiffs and those similarly situated to suffer loss of wages and interest thereon.

56. Defendant knew, or showed reckless disregard for the fact, that it failed to pay these individuals proper overtime compensation in violation of the FLSA.

57. Defendants have not acted in good faith or with reasonable grounds to believe that their actions and omissions were not a violation of the FLSA, and as a result thereof, Plaintiffs and other similarly situated workers are entitled to recover an award of liquidated damages in an amount equal to the amount of unpaid wages and overtime compensation permitted by 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). Alternatively, should the Court find that Plaintiffs and the other installation technicians are not entitled to recover liquidated damages, then they are entitled to an award of prejudgment interest at the applicable legal rate.

58. Plaintiffs and those similarly situated are entitled to unpaid overtime, liquidated damages, and attorney's fees and costs under the FLSA.

59. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the FLSA Collective, seek recovery of attorneys' fees and costs to be paid by Defendant, as provided by the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

WHEREFORE, on Count I of this Complaint, Plaintiffs and all similarly situated installation technicians demand judgment against Defendant and pray for (1) compensatory damages; (2) liquidated damages; (3) attorneys' fees and costs as allowed under 29 U.S.C. 216(b); (4) pre-judgment and post-judgement interest as provided by law; and (5) such other relief as the Court deems fair and equitable.

COUNT II – OVERTIME WAGES
VIOLATION OF THE MMWL FOR FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME WAGES
MMWL. R.S. Mo. §§ 290.505.1
On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Proposed Missouri Rule 23 Class

60. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all allegations in all preceding paragraphs.

61. Plaintiffs and the proposed Missouri Rule 23 Class were or are employees of Defendant within the meaning of the MMWL. R.S. Mo. §§ 290.500(3)

62. Defendant is or was the employer of Plaintiffs and the proposed Missouri Rule 23 Class within the meaning of the MMWL. R.S. Mo. §§ 290.500(3) & (4).

63. The MMWL requires employers to pay non-exempt employees one and one-half (1.5) times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked over forty (40) per week. R.S. Mo. § 290.505.1.

64. Defendant suffered and permitted Plaintiffs and Missouri Rule 23 Class to routinely work more than forty (40) hours in a workweek without proper overtime compensation as required by the MMWL. *Id.*

65. Defendant's failure to comply with the MMWL's overtime protections caused Plaintiffs and the Missouri Rule 23 Class to suffer loss of wages and interest thereon.

66. Plaintiffs and the Missouri Rule 23 Class are entitled to unpaid overtime, liquidated damages, and attorney's fees and costs under the MMWL. R.S. Mo. § 290.527.

WHEREFORE, on Count II of this Complaint, Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendant and pray for (1) compensatory damages; (2) an equal amount as and for liquidated damages pursuant to R.S. Mo. § 290.527; (3) attorneys' fees and costs as allowed by R.S. Mo. § 290.527; (4) pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as provided by law; and (5) such other relief as the Court deems fair and equitable.

COUNT III – OVERTIME WAGES
VIOLATION OF THE IMWL FOR FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME WAGES
820 ILCS § 105/4a
On Behalf of Plaintiffs and the Proposed Illinois Rule 23 Class

67. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all allegations in all preceding paragraphs.

68. Plaintiffs and the proposed Illinois Rule 23 Class were or are employees of Defendant within the meaning of the IMWL. 820 ILCS § 105/3(d).

69. Defendant is or was the employer of Plaintiffs and the proposed Illinois Rule 23 Class within the meaning of the IMWL. 820 ILCS § 105/3(c) & (d)

70. The IMWL requires employers to pay non-exempt employees one and one-half (1.5) times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked over forty (40) per week. 820 ILCS § 105/4a.

71. Defendant suffered and permitted Plaintiffs and Illinois Rule 23 Class to routinely work more than forty (40) hours in a workweek without proper overtime compensation as required by the IMWL. *Id.*

72. Defendant's failure to comply with the IMWL's overtime protections caused Plaintiffs and the Illinois Rule 23 Class to suffer loss of wages and interest thereon.

73. Plaintiffs and the Illinois Rule 23 Class are entitled to unpaid overtime, penalty interest equal to two percent (2%) of Defendant's underpayments for each month following the date of payment during which underpayment remain unpaid, pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, and attorney's fees and costs under the IMWL. 820 ILCS § 105/4a(1) and 105/12(a).

WHEREFORE, on Count III of this Complaint, Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendant and pray for (1) compensatory damages; (2) penalty interest per 820 ILCS § 105/12(a); (3) attorneys' fees and costs as allowed by 820 ILCS § 105/12(a); (4) pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as provided by law; and (5) such other relief as the Court deems fair and equitable.

Dated: February 4, 2019

Respectfully Submitted:

s/ Rachhana T. Srey

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